*Dewan's reply.*—The classification of timber in the seigniorage rules of 1888 has been liberally made. The present representation will nevertheless be considered, but no definite reply can be given now.

**Subject No. 29.**

**Clearing of jungle on margin of Malnad holdings.**

*Summary of discussion.*—It appears from the Proceedings that, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, a raiyat can clear jungle within a radius of 100 yards from an occupied land and keep the land safe from wild beasts, the trees cut, if fit for timber, being handed over to the Forest Department. As it is necessary to clear the jungle every year and as it may not be possible to obtain the Deputy Commissioner's orders every time, orders are requested that the jungle may be cleared with the knowledge of the village authorities, trees fit for timber being cut and handed over to the Forest Department.

*Dewan's reply.*—When once the jungle is cleared with the Deputy Commissioner's permission under the existing rules, no further permission need be obtained for the annual or more frequent clearing of the undergrowth upon the same area. An explanatory Circular Order will be issued on the subject.

**Subject No. 30.**

**Kiribidaru and thin Hebbidaru.**

*Summary of discussion.*—The seigniorage on "Kiribidarus" (small bamboos) is 4 annas per 100. These do not exist in the Koppa Taluk. What people use there is a smaller species of "Hebbidaru" (large bamboos), which are far inferior to the "Hebbidaru" proper, but which nevertheless are charged with a seigniorage of 2 Rs. per 100. The smaller species of "Hebbidarus" should be classed and rated as "Kiribidarus."

*Dewan's reply.*—The Inspector General of Forests will be instructed to enquire into circumstances of the locality and to issue needful orders accordingly.

**Subject No. 31.**

**Hulbanni and boundary marks in Koppa Taluk.**

*Summary of discussion.*—Grazing in Government land was never farmed out before the Survey Settlement in the Koppa Taluk. After the settlement it used to be sold by auction field by field year by year, till recently when the existing system was introduced, *viz.*, of farming out the hulbanni as a whole to the village community on an average of two years' realizations. But the raiyats have been repairing and maintaining free of cost to Government the boundary marks on Government waste lands. The hulbanni may therefore be given free as compensation for repair of boundary marks.

*Dewan's reply.*—Rule No. XXX of the recently issued rules under the Land Revenue Code is based upon a sound principle. The repair and maintenance of boundary marks on

Government waste lands should be carried out at Government expense and the raiyats should pay for the right of grazing their cattle on Government waste lands.

**Subject No. 32.**
**Minimum area for coffee lands.**

*Summary of discussion.*—The minimum area of land which may be given out for coffee out of large Survey numbers should be 5 acres and not 10 acres which is too high for poor people.

*Dewan's reply.*—(After consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent and Mr. Chentsal Rao). The minimum area for new land will be fixed at 5 acres as requested.

**Subject No. 33.**
**Local Examination in Canarese as passport for the Pleaders' Test.**

*Summary of discussion.*—The Local Test in Canarese should be made a sufficient passport for appearance for the Pleaders' Test. This will encourage students and provide additional means of obtaining a livelihood.

*Dewan's reply.*—(After consultation with the Officiating Chief Judge). This is a general question deserving consideration. It is sound in principle that the Pleaders' Test should be conducted in Canarese, but before it can be adopted in practice there must come into existence good translations of Law Books and of Acts and Regulations. At present no sufficient knowledge of law and legal principles can be acquired without a study of Law Books in the English language.

**Subject No. 34.**
**Annual renewal of Arms Licenses.**

*Summary of discussion.*—The inconvenience of having to renew every year licenses taken out under the Arms Act is great. It is necessary to order that a license may run for a longer period, say ten years, on payment of the prescribed license fee for this period.

The Dewan remarked that the point was brought up once before and relief of a kind was promised in the way of allowing the license to be renewed and the fee recovered without the license-holder having to come to the Deputy Commissioner for it.

The Inspector General of Police and Forests remarked that on principle there can be no hardship in calling upon the taker of a license to renew it every year. This was so even in England.

Mr. Ranur Sankarappa replied that failure to take out a fresh license entailed prosecution and punishment.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur District observed that indiscriminate prosecution was harsh. He seldom resorted to it himself and preferred seizure and detention of the gun until a new license for it was taken out.

Further discussion showed that, while under existing law, the Police were free to prosecute those who kept or carried